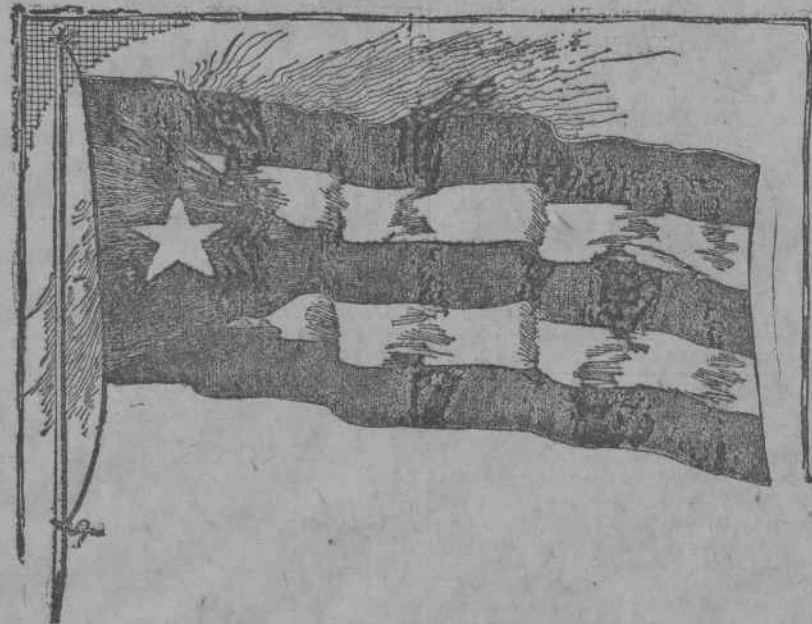


EQUAL RIGHTS FOR CUBA.

Congress Recognizes the Patriots as Belligerents and Accords Them the Position of a Nation at War with Spain.



By a Sweeping Vote of 245 Yeas to 27 Nays the House Passes the Senate Resolutions, and Thus Makes Them Concurrent.

In Diplomatic Language the Representatives of the People of the United States Show Their Friendship for the Cubans in Their Fight for Independence.

CLEVELAND'S GOOD OFFICES AS INTERNATIONAL INTERMEDIARY ASKED FOR.

Senators Declare That the President Will Surely Listen to the Wishes of His Legislature and Will Only Wait to Make Himself Thoroughly Acquainted With the Exact Situation Before Issuing a Message That Will Completely Establish This Country's Position.

RESOLVED, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

PASSING THE RESOLUTIONS

By Julius Chambers
Washington, April 6.—By a vote of 244 to 27 the House of Representatives adopted the Senate resolutions this morning regarding the attitude of the United States towards Cuba. The result was greeted with cheers. Here ends, for the time being, all action that Congress will take in behalf of the struggling insurgents.

The moral effect will be perceptible at once, but it is doubtful, unless the Chief Executive acts at once, if any other result will be accomplished beyond arousing Spain to a further degree of frenzy. Senator Sherman said to the Journal correspondent to-night that he regarded the incident as closed.

All eyes are now turned toward the White House. Exactly what President

WHAT THE CUBAN PATRIOTS SAY.

The Chief Officers of the American Junta Express Their Gratitude to Congress and Render Thanks to the Journal.

Cubans are deeply grateful to the people of the United States. For myself I cannot find words adequate to express all the thankfulness I feel to Congress.

And permit me also to express to the Journal my warmest thanks for the noble part it has taken to aid us in our fight for freedom.

The moral effect of the action of Congress will be greater than the material effect, at least for the present. The final passage of the resolutions does not, of course, give us the right to fit out cruisers with letters of marque to prey upon Spanish commerce. We can, if necessary, issue bonds. Their value will be higher than ever before. So far, however, we have not needed to call for funds from the public, our own resources being sufficient to meet all expenses. If we need money in the future, we can more easily make a loan—this is what I wished to convey to you as one advantage of the vote in Washington.

What benefits the vote confers would take considerable space to define. First, it demonstrates that this nation believes we are right in striving to throw off the Spanish yoke. This is an encouragement. Second, that it is the almost unanimous sentiment of over 60,000,000 people expressed through both Houses of Congress—expressed, I may say, by an overwhelming majority—that we are entitled to liberty. This is of vast importance.

Spain can do nothing. She may chafe, but she dare not throw down the gauntlet of war to the United States. Whatever may be the trend of the President's ideas, I believe the recognition of Congress will tend to shorten the war in Cuba. I shall be surprised if it is not ended within six months. The position of President Cleveland is rendered rather unpleasant, but not difficult.

ESTRADA PALMA,
Cuban Envoy.

Congress has followed its own dictate of duty. The chosen representatives of the United States have agreed to accord us belligerent rights. They encourage us to proceed in our fight for independence. It will have a good effect. It will prove a great moral advantage. Spain is powerless to resist the influence of this action. It will be the means of our securing recognition throughout the civilized world. Our cause will be assisted forward. Financially it will help us. We are pleased that the United States has set this example to the rest of the world, declaring in favor of helping us to that glorious independence which is the foundation rock of all American greatness.

My best compliments to the Journal. It has stood by us bravely, and I as well as my associates return it our sincere thanks.

I think the time is not far distant when the commercial intercourse of Cuba and the United States will be very close, and mutually profitable and advantageous.

BENJAMIN W. GUERRA,
Treasurer of the Cuban Party.

The character of the action of Congress shows that the more the Cuban situation was discussed the stronger it became. During my recent stay in Washington I became fully aware of the expressed sentiment of people down there, political and legal, and the overwhelming vote of the House in favor of according Cubans rights as belligerents tallies exactly with that sentiment.

It is a splendid indorsement of the position which the Journal has taken in its outspoken fight for Cuba's recognition.

Despite arguments and contentions of the Spaniards that under the rules of international law we can show no claim to the sympathy of nations, I declare we are in a position to prove our absolute right to recognition. Spain used her every influence to turn Congress against us; she tried to convince Americans that we were bandits, cutthroats, incendiaries. This country says in so many words, "We do not believe you." And Cuba will show the world that she is fighting for freedom within the rules of civilized nations. And, in my judgment, she will win.

HORATIO S. RUBENS,
Counsel to the Cuban Party.

Cleveland will do is a matter of grave conjecture. The best opinion is that he will make some declaration at an early day. If he does not, it is highly probable that the Senate and House, in their present temper, will hurry through a joint resolution which he will have to sign or veto. If he does neither one nor the other that resolution will become a statute at the expiration of ten days.

An analysis of the negative votes is interesting. Of the twenty-seven members voting against the concurrent resolutions, eight were from Massachusetts. The entire delegation present from that State, with the single exception of Knox, voted against the resolutions. Barrett and Fitzgerald were absent. Representatives Atwood, Draper, Gillett, Moody, Simpkins, McCall, Walker and Wright joined with Arnold, of Rhode Island, Boutelle, of Maine, and Grout, of Vermont, in opposing the cause of Cuban freedom.

Six members from New York State were also recorded on the side of "Butcher" Weyler and his infamous warfare. Their names are: Messrs. Black, Daniels, Gillet, Leffevre, Poole and Wadsworth.

The remaining ten votes for the negative came from the South and were cast by men who had already expressed opinions adverse to the cause.

Although the early part of the morning was drizzly, disagreeable and cloudy, a large crowd of people made the journey to the Capitol, and long before the House convened the galleries were uncomfortably filled. In the members' gallery several Senators and their wives were present. Ever since the Cuban question came up many people have been so regular in their attendance that they have been called "Cubans" by the doorkeepers. This class was on hand before 10 o'clock and sat patiently waiting for their favorite subject to come before the House.

Under the unanimous agreement made Saturday, the vote on the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions was the first thing in order after the reading of the Journal.

Before Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had charge of the report, could, however, demand the regular order, Mr. Wadsworth of the Committee on Agriculture, presented a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, agreeing to the request of Congressmen that seeds be put up in packages of five. But no moral thing like this could delay action in behalf of Cuba, and as soon as the Wadsworth incident had been disposed of, Chairman Hitt demanded the regular order. Speaker Reed put the question on the adoption of the conference report. The mighty shout of eyes was followed by the feeble, scattering vote of those who opposed the resolutions.

The Speaker was about to declare the motion carried when Mr. Hitt asked for the yeas and nays. The majority appealed to him to withdraw his request, and he yielded, but Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and one of the most zealous opponents of the adoption of the conference report, demanded that members be put on record, and a roll call was ordered. It resulted in the adoption of the report by 245 yeas, against 27 nays.

It will be remembered that the House resolution was adopted March 2 by a vote of 262 to 17.

To-day's vote, it is expected, will satisfy the President that there is nothing emotional in the expression of opinion, but that it is the deliberate and earnest judgment of Congress that the Cubans should be recognized. The prevailing opinion is that he will be influenced by the resolutions and that their object will be accomplished. This is based on the assumption that he cannot do otherwise under the circumstances.

The Twenty-Seven Negatives.

The following members voted against the passage of the resolutions:

Republicans—18.
Arnold, R. I.
Atwood, Mass.
Black, N. Y.
Boutelle, Me.
Daniels, N. Y.
Draper, Mass.
Gillett, Mass.
Gillet, N. Y.
Grout, Vt.
Leffevre, N. Y.
McCall, Mass.
Moody, Mass.
Poole, N. Y.
Simpkins, N. Y.
Wadsworth, N. Y.
Walker, Mass.
Wright, Mass.

Democrats—9.
Berry, Ky.
Black, Ga.
Calhoun, Tex.
Elliott, Va.
Elliott, S. C.
Lockhart, N. C.
Tucker, Ga.
Turner, Ga.
Tyler, Ga.

WAITING ON THE PRESIDENT

Senatorial Opinion Is That Cleveland Cannot Shirk the Responsibility of Recognizing Cuba.

Washington, April 6.—The two following questions were asked leading Senators and Representatives:

"What is President Cleveland's duty, in view of the passage of the Cuban resolutions to-day?"

"What ought Congress to do if the President does not act promptly?"

To those questions the following replies were received:

Senator Gorman, Democrat, Maryland—I do not think there is anything more for Congress to do in the matter at present. It ought to wait until the President has had time to consider the resolutions.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, Republican candidate for President, and member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—I think the President will take measures to more fully acquaint himself with the actual condition of matters in Cuba, and that if he becomes satisfied that the situation is such as to warrant

DYGERT TO THE JOURNAL

The Young American, on the Eve of His Release from the Cuban Prison, Sends a Message of Deep Gratitude.

"I Thought I Was Forsaken by God and Man," He Says, "but Thank My Redeemer That My Deliverance Has at Last Come."

The Glad News That He Was to Be Set Free Was First Told to Him by the Havana Correspondent of the Journal, Frederick W. Lawrence.

ASSURANCE GIVEN THAT HE WILL BE LIBERATED FROM GUINES TO-DAY.

The Illinois Youth Will Start for His Home in This Country Immediately—In His Message to the Journal He Also Expresses Heartfelt Thanks to Senator Cullom and Congressman Hopkins, Who Labored in His Behalf at Washington.

Guines Jail, Cuba, April 6.

To W. R. Hearst, Journal, New York:

"The news that I was to be set free that was told to me by your correspondent, Frederick W. Lawrence, was the most welcome message I ever received. I wish I could see you and let you know how my heart is overflowing with gratitude to you and your paper, the Journal, for my deliverance.

"I almost feel the free air blowing on my face now. The mere foretaste of liberty is ineffably sweet after these weeks of confinement. I thought I was forsaken by God and man, but I thank my Redeemer that he chose your powerful paper as his instrument for bringing about my release.

"I also want to express my gratitude to Senator Cullom and Congressman Hopkins. God bless you all.

W. G. DYGERT

I saw Walter Grant Dygert in prison at Guines to-day. He

was alive and well, and asked me to send the above telegram for him. Unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to prevent should be a free man to-morrow night. The Government Secretary, Marquis Palmerola, assured me that the order of release would be sent to Guines either to-day or to-morrow.

Dygert says he will return home immediately.
FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE

the active intervention of this Government he will move to that end. I do not think he is yet convinced that the situation in Cuba is such as to justify recognition. How much more proof will be required to convince him of the propriety of action on his part I am, of course, not prepared to say.

Speaking for myself, I am free to say that I am anxious to see this Government take a stand that will compel the attention of Spain and bring hostilities to a close. I presume that when the President acts he will first offer Spain the friendly offices of the Republic to restore peace on the island. What arrangement he will suggest I have no means of knowing.

Congress will not let the subject drop. If the President does not act within a reasonable time, Congress will put itself on record in a way that cannot be misunderstood, and that will not be open to misconstruction. The President cannot doubt the disposition of Congress to back him up fully in whatever stand he may take looking to Cuban liberation.

Senator Vilas, Democrat, Wisconsin, and I would not care to discuss this question without time to consider it carefully, but I have no hesitation in saying that neither the country nor Congress has information that would give warrant for recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. That is the situation up to the present writing.

Senator Call, Democrat, Florida—It is the duty of Mr. Cleveland to send a communication to Spain requesting the Government of that country to recognize the independence of Cuba. If the President fails to act promptly, then Congress ought to pass my resolution by a two-thirds vote over his veto.

Senator Calvin S. Hice, Democrat, Ohio—in reply to the double-headed question asked, "What should the President do?" and "What should Congress do if he does not act?" I will answer "Nothing." And, furthermore, that's precisely what will be done—"nothing."

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, leader of the Silver wing of the Republican party: Going right to the meet of the subject, this Government owes it as a sacred duty to itself, its institutions and to humanity to render assistance to the struggling Cubans in their fight for liberty.

I have no idea what effect the resolutions just passed will have on the President, but Congress should not wait too long before resuming agitation for Cuban recognition. If the President should prove reluctant to act, the people are impatient for something decisive to be done. Something may happen on the island of Cuba any day to fan American sympathy for the Cubans into a flame.

Senator Palmer, Administration Democrat, Illinois: I would not presume to instruct the President as to what his duties in the Cuban matter may be. In due time the resolutions of Congress will be laid before him, though if he should be so disposed he need never acknowledge having seen them "officially." He will undoubtedly regard the resolutions as expressive of the sense of Congress, though they are not binding upon him in the slightest degree, and I have no idea what influence they will have on Mr. Cleveland's mind, if any.

Senator Daniel, Democrat, Virginia: I think

that we should not be too hasty. I ought to wait and see what action, any, the President takes before we say do anything more. I do not presume to advise the President as to what course he should pursue. Congress has spoken and it is now the President's time to speak and act.

Senator Gray, Democrat, Delaware: President should examine the situation carefully, prudently and conservatively and then determine whether or not belligerency should be accorded to the Cuban revolutionists.

Senator Pugh, Democrat, Alabama: I don't think a joint resolution would do much good, and if it did, Mr. Cleveland would probably veto it; but it would be par over his veto if it was once got through.

Senator Marion Butler, Populist, N. Carolina: Congress will pass a joint resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans, if Mr. Cleveland does not take action within a reasonable length of time.

Senator Stewart, Populist, of Nevada: Mr. Cleveland ought to take some action looking toward the recognition of the Cubans. A joint resolution will be passed if the money powers do not defeat it. Spain has the whole island heavily mortgaged to the Rothschilds, and, in order to protect themselves, these bankers will use every possible means to prevent recognition.

Senator Bacon, Democrat, of Georgia: I do not want to antagonize the President and will wait until he has decided to issue a proclamation before I say anything.

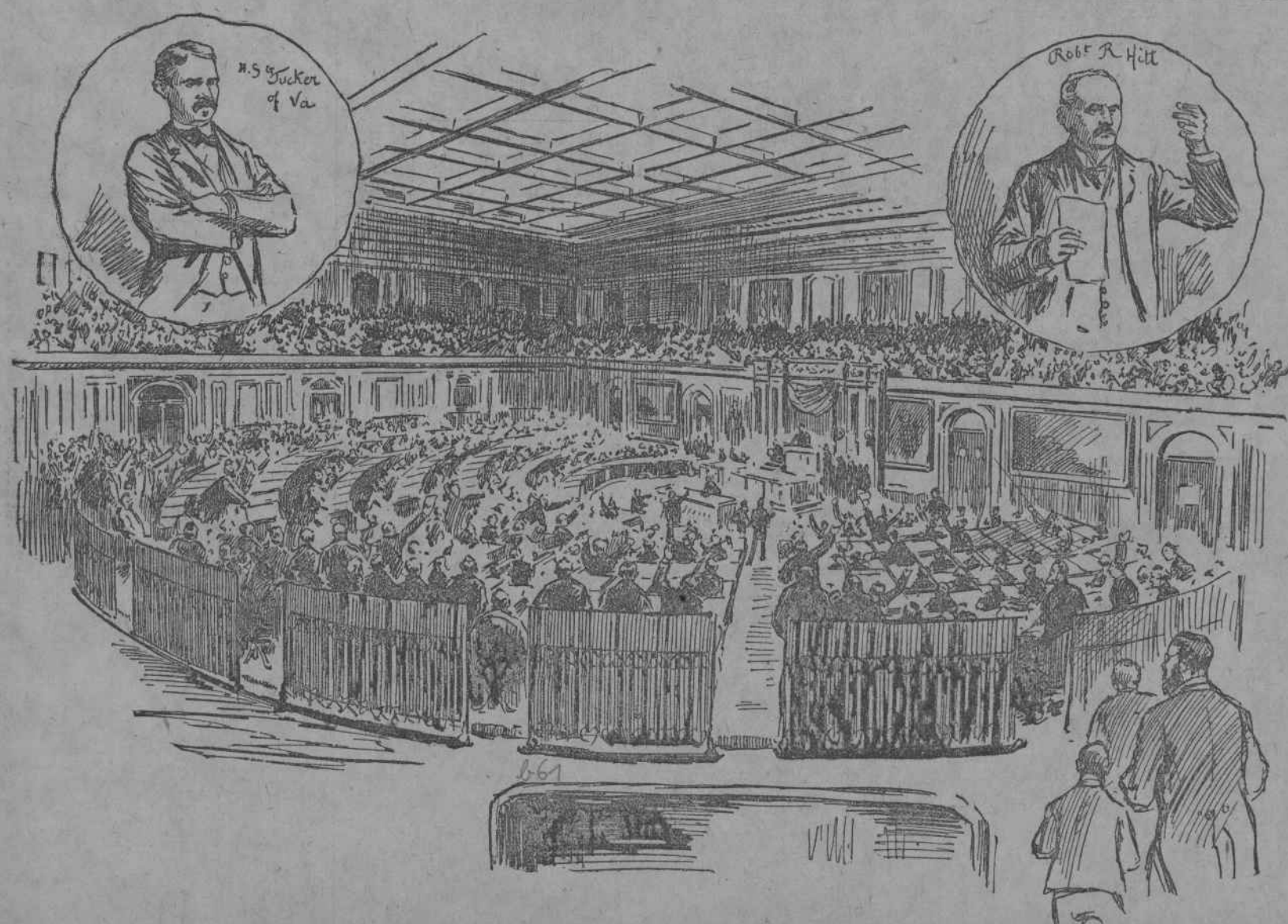
Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that it is the duty of the President to recognize the action of Congress expressed in the Cuban resolution passed to-day. This should be done, even if it should lead to war. Congress is superior to the President. If the President refuses to do this it will be a grave question for Congress to decide, but Congress could scarcely maintain its dignity in that event without passing a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency, if not the independence of Cuba.

Representative Van Voorhis, of Ohio: I think Congress has performed its duty. I have no doubt that President Cleveland will take the proper action in this matter, the sentiment of Congress having been fully expressed in the resolution adopted to-day.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT

It is in Many Cases Bellicose and Adverse to the Resolutions, While Ominous Predictions Are Indulged In.

By Julian Ralph.
London, April 6.—The foreign papers express the following opinion on the resolutions of Congress:
The Correspondence (Madrid) is deeply indignant over the adoption by the American Congress of the resolutions recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and its comments are very bellicose. It supports the proposal that has been



SCENE IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY WHEN THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED.